



Original Research Article

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**EFFECTIVENESS OF PLANNED TEACHING PROGRAMME ON
KNOWLEDGE AND ATTITUDE OF MOTHERS REGARDING EARLY
DETECTION AND PREVENTION OF CHILD ABUSE IN A SELECTED
URBAN SLUM INDORE WITH A VIEW TO DEVELOP INFORMATIONAL
GUIDE SHEET**

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Abstract

In this pre experimental design, sample consisted of 60 mothers, selected by Non probability convenient sampling technique. Self structure knowledge questionnaire tools and attitude check list was used for assessing the knowledge & attitude of mothers. Pre test was conducted by using the same structured knowledge questionnaire tools and attitude check list and after 30 days post test was conducted using the same structured questionnaire for assessing the effectiveness of planned teaching programme. Mean percentage of the knowledge score of post test 28.63 was higher than pre test 20.55 & Mean percentage of the Attitude score of post test 26.59 was higher than pre test 18.02 The 't' value for total pre test and post test was 13.89. The data was analyzed in terms of descriptive and inferential statistics.

Introduction

India is a home to almost 19% of world's children. More than one third of the country population, around 440 million is below 18 years. According to one assumption 40 percent of these children are in need of care and protection, which indicates the of the problem. In a country like India its multi cultural, multi ethnic and multi religious

population, the problems of socially marginalized and economically backward groups are immense. Within such group the most vulnerable section is always the children.

The situation of India is deplorable. Forms and dynamics of child abuse have undergone major changes in recent decades, adding multifaceted dimensions, complexities and challenges. The problem of child abuse and the web of its human rights violation embrace some of the most critical aspects of the worst forms of child exploitation and abuse on the international human right agenda.

The term 'Child Abuse' may have different connotations in different cultural milieu and socioeconomic situation. The child abuse has a different look in different aspect; physical abuse, sexual abuse, emotional abuse, child neglect in five evidence groups namely, children in the family environment, children in school, child at work, children on the street and children in institution

Objectives

- To assess the knowledge of mothers regarding early detection and prevention of child abuse before and after planned teaching programme.
- To assess the attitude of mothers regarding early detection and prevention of child abuse before and after planned teaching programme.
- To find correlation between knowledge score and attitude score regarding early detection and prevention of child abuse
- To prepare an information guide sheet regarding child abuse and its prevention.
- To assess effectiveness of information guide sheet regarding child abuse and its prevention.

Methods and Material

An extensive review of literature was undertaken. The conceptual framework based on modified Health Promotion Model. An experimental research approach was used to assess the knowledge score and attitude score regarding early detection and prevention of child abuse.

A pre experimental research design was considered appropriate for the study "to assess the effectiveness of planned teaching programme regarding early detection and

prevention of child abuse. One group pre test and post test design was used. In order to measure the content validity of the tool, the questionnaire schedule was given to the 12 experts from the field of child health nursing and community health Nursing. The experts were chosen on the basis of their clinical expertise, experience, qualification and interest in the problem area. The tool was found reliability of tool was calculated with split half method and found 0.83 for knowledge & 0.89 for attitude which is statically reliable for the present study.

Result

The data for study was calculated in the month of November collection was analyzed by using descriptive & inferential statistics. The analysis depicted that majority of mothers 32 (53.33%) belonged to the age group of 26-30 years Regarding the Educational status of mothers, majority of respondent i.e. 35 (59%) had studied upto 10 class, Majority of the respondent 20 (34%) were Hindu, , Majority respondent monthly family income 20 (34%) are 10001-15000/ month Regarding the Nutritional status of mothers majority of the respondent 40 (66%) were non vegetarian,

Pre test Knowledge score Maximum Number of mothers i.e. 59% of the mothers (35) had average knowledge, 25% of mothers (15) had good knowledge, and only (16%) 10 had poor knowledge regarding child abuse and its prevention.

Post test score that majority 80% of the mothers (48) had good knowledge, 20% of mothers (12) had average knowledge, and no one have poor knowledge regarding child abuse and its prevention.

Pre test attitude score Maximum Number of mothers i.e. 48.33 % of the mothers (29) had average attitude, 16.67% of mothers (10) had good attitude and (21) 35% had poor attitude regarding child abuse and its prevention.

Post test attitude score Maximum Number of mothers i.e. of the mothers 25% had average attitude, 70% of mothers had good attitude and 5% had poor attitude regarding child abuse and its prevention.

The effectiveness of planned teaching programme on knowledge and attitude of mothers regarding early detection and prevention of child abuse there is significant difference between pre and post knowledge score. **t test value Itl=13.89.** Tabulated

value of t test 5% level of significance & 5 degree of freedom. **Tabulated t value t=2.015** t calculated > t tabulated. H₂ is accepted that means Planned teaching programme is effective.

Conclusion

The planned teaching programme was found to be an effective for mothers regarding early detection and prevention of child abuse that increasing the knowledge and help in change attitude.

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